2 Hepatic State of fever wont?
a Pus disease tends more rapidly to death
or Suppuration, more should be followed
by more rapid, or copious bleeding than
an acute dis Hepatitis. I once bled a
Mrs Moffat about the year 1779 15
times in this disease, & tho' I saved her
life, I did not prevent her liver suppu-
rating. ~~This woman~~ The moved slowly,
and has ~~since borne~~ two Children, & is
now living. In the Summer & Autumn
of 1800 I bled Mrs Peters - Eldest Daughter
of Judge Peters 38 times in 4 months in
this disease. It made its first Appearance
in a Chronic form in a pain & swelling
on the lower edge of the liver where it
projects to the left side. In a week or

[illegible]

two it assumed an acute form. After a few plentiful & it became again Chronic. Now & then a Dangerous De=
=termination took place to the lungs & brain which increased the Demands of her System for bloodletting. ~~All these~~ Frequent & copious as her bleedings were, they did not prevent a suppuration in her liver. It gathered & broke half a dozen times. a circumstance very common ~~after~~ in this issue of Hepatitis. The collection & discharge of matter were each time attended with severe colicy pains which yielded only to the loss of ~~two~~ 4 or 6 ounces of blood. ~~The recovery of this young lady was long deemed impossible~~ — and when she they finally recovered & were joys good health &

There are cases of this disease in which a moderate degree of tension may be left to wear itself down by time after the ~~[illegible]~~ plentiful V.S. — I have several times seen it, and with a happy tho' slow issue. The excretory duct of the liver is the back door which saves the patient.

go to p 13. no 2 =

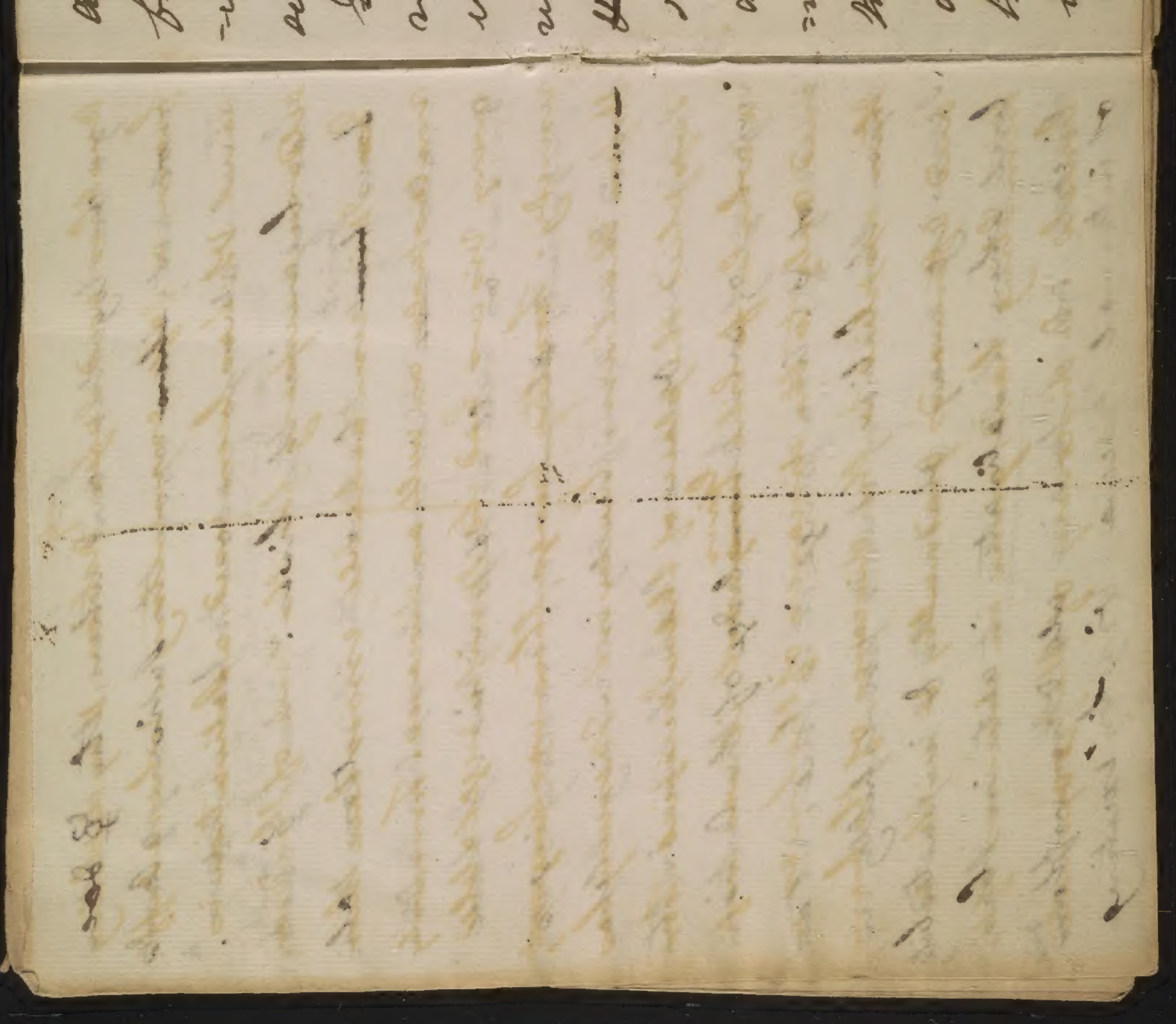
appeared to mind, the was doomed by the public to die of a Dropsy, or to languish away a few years in a painful & miserable existence. Nor the honor of the Comet she has dis appointed the ~~fond~~ gloomy forebodings of its enemies. On the 8th of this month Jany 1802 ~~the~~ I had the pleasure of seeing the was conducted to the Altar of Hymen in ~~her~~ in perfect health and ~~possessed of~~ with more ~~possessed of more~~ beauty than she had ever ~~the~~ enjoyed before. ~~She has since~~ Octob^r 17th 1802

~~bursts the healthy & happy Mother of two healthy Children~~

The 3rd Remedy in this Disease is ℞ in fresh doses as to ~~for~~ excite a Salivation. The sooner this is done, the more certainly a Suppuration will be prevented, for the mercurial & Suppuratory Action cannot

v – If not relieved Supp^n it is said begins after the 7th day, but this must be different in different grades of the disease.

go on together, and" where the ☿ does
not act, ~~there~~ upon the biliary ducts
there is always reason to fear suppur.
This was first noticed by Mr Bogue a fusion
has begun in the liver.* when ☿ creates
sores first in the mouth it seldom salivates.
This remark applies to other
diseases as well as Hepatitis. I have
frequently observed it. Mercury is sup-
posed to act specifically in curing Hepa-
titis. This opinion took its rise in the
infancy of our knowledge of the action
& use of ☿. As a purge it is true, it acts
upon the biliary ducts powerfully in
scouring away obstructed & inspissated bile,
but when it salivates it acts in this
disease, as it does in all other inflam.ns
of internal viscera, viz: by exciting



another and safer from a safe emmetory. Where suffi-
-cient Vs. has been used, a salivation is
seldom necessary for the cure of this disease.
~~Ex~~ It is unmarkable, cross have this
metastasis as well as diseases. Formerly
every viscus had its specific vegetable
remedy. ~~For the lungs, there was lungwort,~~
~~Hepa~~ The liver, had its liverwort. Mercury has
supplied the place of these specifics. For
a while ~~fo~~ like ~~lung~~ liver wort it was confi-
-ned only to the diseases of the liver —
then applied to the diseases of the brain,
and afterwards gradually to wilts a
trembling hand, given in diseases of the
bowels. A discovery of the proximate

V. been subject to the ~~flowing~~ piles — great advantages will arise from inducing them — ~~and demand~~ by stimulating suppositories, and when induced to draw blood from them. — return to 3 p 10. =

cause or Unity of disease, which medicines that a Salivation diseases, where a where depletion the ~~to~~ a Salivation exclusively to a dis=case in the liver, ~~is as Absurd~~ brain & bowels is as improper, as it would be to confine the Use of Opium to the tooth Ach or the lancet to a pain in the side.

3rd a ~~third~~ second Remedy in this disease is nature often induces it. ~~The stools increase the~~ purging, Glysters are highly useful ~~[illegible]~~ likewise. They prevent or remove the Colic which is often connected with Hepa=titis, and they supply the place of the blunt the ~~bile~~ humors of the bowels when need as in the cases related by Dr ~~Ch~~ Thos Clark, Obstructed bile. ~~If~~ the patient has V 4 Blisters should be applied early

+ the side perhaps with still greater advantage.
Jno Miller — P Redman —

* V disposed to Inflammn rarely terminates in mortification. I have never seen a case of it, & have to read of but one instance of it. When not reduced by the above remedies it ends in suppuration which ~~[illegible]~~

‡ This occurs only when the Suppuration is seated in the Concave part of the liver.

and when the disease is chronic, frequently, to the region of the liver. ~~Where Blisters fail a Counter to the liver.~~

5 In cases of great pain, after suitable depletion Opium may be given with Safety & advantage.

6 Dr Dick of Calcutta says when the Ext fails of curing the Chronic form of Hepatitis he has done great Service by opening a Seton in the Side in the Direction of the liver. a Cauterie has been ~~been~~ been applied to the Liver, tho' so much

~~Suppuration~~ ~~An Inflam.n of the Liver~~ terminates in one of the following ways. 1 externally an adhesion generally precedes it. 2 Internally into the cavity of the Duodenum. 3 Into the cavity of the Abdomen. 4th: into the cavity of the thorax, or into the Substance of the lungs by ~~eating~~ the matter perforating the Diaphragm in a State of Union with the lungs from Inflam.n on Cause.

Ulcer into the Stomach & Colon by adhesion. The matter is of a peculiar nature — It is a mixture of pus — bile, mucous & blood. & thro' the kidneys mixed with the Urine. In this case it is first absorbed by the Lymphatics.

In a letter I rec'd in 1807 from Mr Burns an eminent Surgeon in Glasgow he informs he that he had from a little girl by tapping from the abdomen. It filled a gain with pus from the liver. an Infn. took place at the Umbilicus which suppurated from which the matter was a 2nd time discharged. She recovered.

Bile discharge is gradual. When sudden it suffocates the lungs. — Bile regurgitates instead of pus. Morbid textures.

& Dr Pascalis. But he discovers by Dr La Roche's Lungs that this matter may be discharged thro' the lungs without an opening into them or Ulcer in them. The matter in this case was absorbed, & conveyed out of the body thro' the lungs.

Again Dr Gordon of Aberdeen relates a case of a bile in an hepatitis of Bile being discharged from the liver into the lungs & discharged by expectoration in a woman in the Infirmary of Aberdeen. — was this from communication by absorbs or Vicarious Secretion?

Other was in Dunn 1802 in a little girl of Mr J B Smith's merch in this city. It had to be done gradually. There is an adhesion to the abdomen in these cases; Caustics are used to open them in preference to lancet by some surgeons.

~~and~~ 5 into the pericardium. ~~both~~

It is often fatal when ~~it~~ the matter discharges itself into the abdomen & stomach or into the cavity of the pericardium — ~~the thorax or the vertebral column~~.

I have heard of one & witnessed two cases where the matter was poured into the substance of the lungs. It was discharged by expectoration in Dr the late Redman. ~~Dr Clarke saw~~ The ~~several instances in this way~~ when they ~~[illegible]~~

When the matter points outwards, a suppuration should be hastened by the poultices, and the abscess should be opened as soon as it is safe to do so. Death is always the consequence of its opening of itself. Dr Clark says two out of 3 cases, where the abscess is opened by the lancet. I have but two & both witnesses ~~one~~ in this Province in the winter of 1799. the one series terminate thus in India. Dr Clark.

in Dr Pascalis late of this city, and in ~~[illegible]~~ a ~~[illegible]~~ young lady a patient of mine in this city in the year 1806. Dr LaRoche informed me that he had once seen an hepatic abscess terminate by an expectoration of pus from the lungs. This patient died some time afterwards. Upon dissecting his body, no ~~[illegible]~~ adhesion was discovered of the liver to the diaphragm, nor of the diaphragm to the lungs. Of course the ~~pus~~ matter from the liver could not have passed in the ~~ordinary~~ way I have mentioned, the lungs out of the body. Was this matter absorbed by the lymphatics, and deposited in the lungs? or did the lungs by ~~a supposititious action~~ secrete and discharge pus at the same

‡ It is highly probable this ~~is~~ was the case, for the lungs evidently discover disease, in the lungs which so often attends Hepatitis — ~~But~~ Perhaps the matter expectorated by Dr Kidman — Dr Pascalis, and Miss Fanny Wilson was from a disease in the lungs sympathetically excited by the disease in the liver. But

V lungs is suddenly be days suffo= =cation and death take place. ~~In all these cases there was probably an ad= =hesion of the Diaphragm to the liver, and of the lungs.~~ I can as easily conceive this to be the case from an original abscess formed in the lungs by the sympathetic lungs, as from the matter which is emptied into the lungs from the liver by the adhesion of the liver to the diaphragm & of the diaphragm to the lungs by absorption. ⊙

P. 15

time that it was secreted in the liver?
I mentioned in our physiology that
Bile had been expectorated from the lungs.
Dr Gordon mentions one instance of a
woman in the Infirmary of Aberdeen
who expectorated in an Hepatitis Abs of
bile. ~~was this~~ The same Question may
be asked here as in the Case related by
Dr La Roche. Was the Bile absorbed, or
deposited in the lungs, or was it a Sym=
=pathetic Vicarious Secretion performed
in the lungs? — ~~Did~~ "Dies docuit."

The cases of Hepatic abscess transmi=
=ting favourably in expectoration are by no
means singular. ~~Dr~~ Thos Clark says
general recoveries in ~~which this was~~ this way
~~the Case~~ in the East Indies. The discharge
by the lungs was gradual from the lungs.
When ~~burst~~ the irruption of matter into the V

transcribed by Dr Jennings of Virginia

Where there is reason to believe the ~~liver has suppurated~~, from chills, tumors of the finger & lower jaw + shivering ~~the~~ hectic pulse, & cessation of pain, that the liver has suppurated, we should aim at forcing a discharge of it into the duodenum. The remedy for this purpose is an emetic. Mrs Moffat's case. About the year 1780 the ~~is now living, & soon~~ ~~is now living~~ died after having bore 2 children, & I have twice known sudden death in 1806. to follow this ~~disease of pus~~ disease probably ~~in~~ in consequence of the discharge of pus into one of the parts ~~before~~ mentioned. One of them died while he was sitting in his chair, eating his breakfast. The other died in the night after being told by ~~two~~ both his physicians he was out of danger. I was one of them, and was severely censured for deceiving

† An abscess is does not always ter=
=minate even after it is formed. Cheselden
describes one which had existed 14 years,
— I saw one ~~last year~~ in the year 1806 [Mr Ford] which
there is reason to believe from pain &c
had existed several years. he died after its rupture
of mania. ‡
& its returning with ~~but slight~~ pains so slight,
as not to confine the patient, & terminate
in a copious discharge of fœtid matter five
months after an apparently perfect recovery.

‡ The pus which formed in the lines
is of a very mild nature — so much so
as to erode cartilage and bone.

him ~~after~~ by his friends. I endeavoured to atone for my mistake by confessing it ~~[illegible]~~ to his family. for at the time I pronounced him out of danger I believed him to be so. I had since attended him from the beginning of his disease. Black Urine in Hypatitis is always fatal. willan.

This disease leaves a weakness in the liver w^h disposes it to return. It often leaves a disposition to Chronic pain in the side which is easily ~~a~~ excited by fatigue, or changes in the weather. I have known an instance of V Vomiting & breath for or five times.

Chronic Hepatitis when moderate is ~~[illegible]~~ apt to end in ~~[illegible]~~ Obstructions, of which ~~hereafter~~ will to ¶ & exercise. When it ends in Schirrus - remedies hereafter

Both Obstructions & Schirrus are less frequent ~~This a less frequent disease than it was~~ n^y before 1793 owing to more frequent, & copious Vs.

The next disease of the liver is P